



A DOCPHOENIX

APPL PARTS

IMIS _____
Internal Misc. Paper

LET. _____
Misc. Incoming Letter

371P _____
PCT Papers in a 371 Application

A... _____
Amendment Including Elections

ABST _____
Abstract

ADS _____
Application Data Sheet

AF/D _____
Affidavit or Exhibit Received

APPENDIX _____
Appendix

ARTIFACT _____
Artifact

BIB _____
Bib Data Sheet

CLM _____
Claim

COMPUTER _____
Computer Program Listing

CRFL _____
All CRF Papers for Backfile

DIST _____
Terminal Disclaimer Filed

DRW _____
Drawings

FOR _____
Foreign Reference

FRPR _____
Foreign Priority Papers

IDS _____
IDS Including 1449

NPL _____
Non-Patent Literature

OATH _____
Oath or Declaration

PET. _____
Petition

RETMAIL _____
Mail Returned by USPS

SEQLIST _____
Sequence Listing

SPEC _____
Specification

SPEC NO _____
Specification Not in English

TRNA _____
Transmittal New Application

CTNF _____
Count Non-Final

CTRS _____
Count Restriction

EXIN _____
Examiner Interview

M903 _____
DO/EO Acceptance

M905 _____
DO/EO Missing Requirement

NFDR _____
Formal Drawing Required

NOA _____
Notice of Allowance

PETDEC _____
Petition Decision

OUTGOING

CTMS _____
Misc. Office Action

1449 _____
Signed 1449

892 _____
892

ABN _____
Abandonment

APDEC _____
Board of Appeals Decision

APEA _____
Examiner Answer

CTAV _____
Count Advisory Action

CTEQ _____
Count Ex parte Quayle

CTFR _____
Count Final Rejection

INCOMING

AP.B _____
Appeal Brief

C.AD _____
Change of Address

N/AP _____
Notice of Appeal

PA.. _____
Change in Power of Attorney

REM _____
Applicant Remarks in Amendment

XT/ _____
Extension of Time filed separate

Internal

19/12/02 SRNT 25
Examiner Search Notes

CLMPTO _____
PTO Prepared Complete Claim Set

ECBOX _____
Evidence Copy Box Identification

WCLM _____
Claim Worksheet

WFEE _____
Fee Worksheet

File Wrapper

FWCLM _____
File Wrapper Claim

IIFW _____
File Wrapper Issue Information

SRFW _____
File Wrapper Search Info

09894798

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:X

LOGINID:sssptal626kas

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2 Apr 08 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3 Apr 09 BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 4 Apr 09 ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 5 Apr 19 US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 6 Apr 22 Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 7 Apr 22 BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 8 Apr 22 Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 9 Jun 03 New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 10 Jun 10 MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 11 Jun 10 PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS 12 Jul 02 FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS 13 Jul 22 USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
saved answer sets no longer valid
NEWS 14 Jul 29 Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 15 Jul 30 NETFIRST to be removed from STN
NEWS 16 Aug 08 CANCERLIT reload
NEWS 17 Aug 08 PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS 18 Aug 08 NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 19 Aug 19 Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
now available on STN
NEWS 20 Aug 19 IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
NEWS 21 Aug 19 The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
NEWS 22 Aug 26 Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 23 Sep 03 JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 24 Sep 16 Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS 25 Sep 16 Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 26 Sep 16 CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS 27 Oct 01 CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS 28 Oct 21 EVENTLINE has been reloaded
NEWS 29 Oct 24 BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS 30 Oct 24 Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS 31 Oct 25 MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
NEWS 32 Nov 18 DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS 33 Nov 25 More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS 34 Dec 02 TIBKAT will be removed from STN
NEWS 35 Dec 04 CSA files on STN
NEWS 36 Dec 17 PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS 37 Dec 17 TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS 38 Dec 17 Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN

NEWS EXPRESS October 14 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002

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NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER General Internet Information
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NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:42:04 ON 19 DEC 2002

=> FILE REG

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 18 DEC 2002 HIGHEST RN 477178-10-2

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 18 DEC 2002 HIGHEST RN 477178-10-2

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 20, 2002

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNnote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

=>Testing the current file.... screen

ENTER SCREEN EXPRESSION OR (END):end

=>

Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10265329111.str

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

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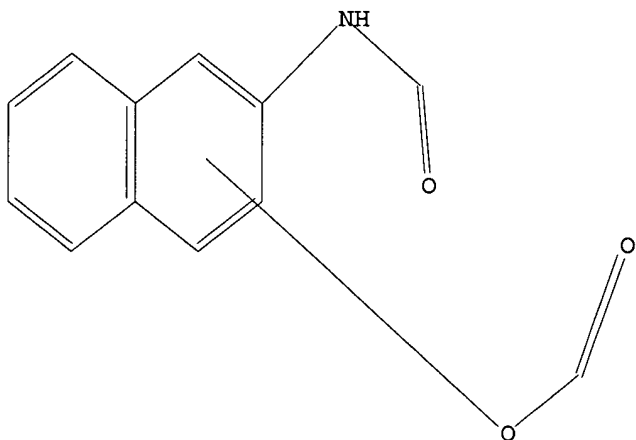
=> que L1

L2 QUE L1

=> D

L2 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L2 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L1

=> S L1 FULL

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 14:47:41 FILE 'REGISTRY'

FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 26645 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 26645 ITERATIONS

46 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.06

L3 46 SEA SSS FUL L1

=>Testing the current file.... screen

ENTER SCREEN EXPRESSION OR (END):end

=>

Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10265329111.str

L4 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> que L4

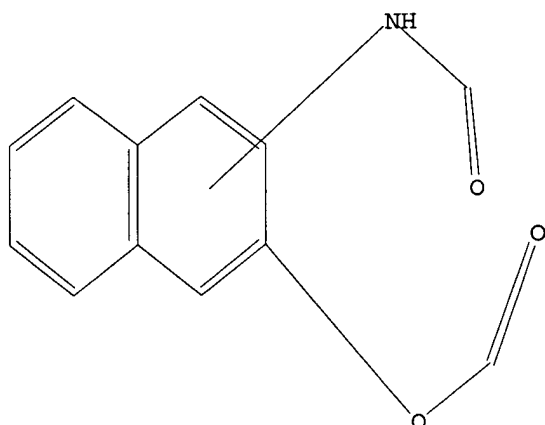
L5 QUE L4

=> D

L5 HAS NO ANSWERS

L4 STR

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Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.
L5 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L4

=> S L4 FULL
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 14:50:13 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 9176 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 9176 ITERATIONS 31 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L6 31 SEA SSS FUL L4

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|---------|
| => FILE CAPLUS | | |
| COST IN U.S. DOLLARS | SINCE FILE | TOTAL |
| | ENTRY | SESSION |
| FULL ESTIMATED COST | 285.12 | 285.33 |

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:50:26 ON 19 DEC 2002
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 19 Dec 2002 VOL 137 ISS 25
FILE LAST UPDATED: 18 Dec 2002 (20021218/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

CAS roles have been modified effective December 16, 2001. Please

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check your SDI profiles to see if they need to be revised. For information on CAS roles, enter HELP ROLES at an arrow prompt or use the CAS Roles thesaurus (/RL field) in this file.

=> S L3

L7 29 L3

=> S L6

L8 20 L6

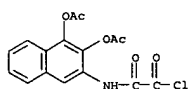
=> S L7 AND L8

L9 7 L7 AND L8

=> D IBIB ABS HITSTR TOT

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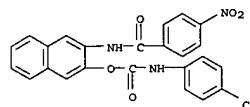
L9 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:51752 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:55762
 TITLE: Synthesis and antibacterial activity of new ureido
 and dicarboxylic acid diamido derivatives of
 acylpenicilline with and without catechol substituents
 AUTHOR(S): Heinisch, L.; Moellmann, U.; Tresselt, D.; Willitzer, H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Hans-Knoell-Institute Naturstoff-Forschung, Jena, Germany
 SOURCE: Arzneimittelforschung (1994), 44(3), 349-54
 CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: German
 AB Ureido, oxamoyl, fumaramoyl and terephthalamoyl deriva. of ampicillin or amoxicillin were synthesized by reaction of (acyl)penicillin with (dihydroxy)arylamines or (diacyloxy)arylamines. Corresponding compds. derived from 3,4-diacetoxylaniline showed significant increase of activity against pseudomonas and salmonella in contrast to deriva. without catechol substituents. No increase of activity was obsd. by corresponding deriva. of bi- and tricyclic amines. Derivs. with oxamoyl, fumaramoyl or terephthalamoyl groups were found to be more active than the corresponding ureido deriva. Studies with mutants possessing higher membrane permeability have shown that the high activities of catechol contg. deriva. are connected with the improved penetration through the outer membrane. Some new penicillin deriva. are more stable against beta-lactamases compared with azlocillin.
 IT 159788-34-8P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (prepn. of (acyl)penicillin deriva. bactericides)
 RN 159788-34-8 CAPLUS
 CN Acetyl chloride, [(3,4-bis(acetyloxy)-2-naphthalenyl)amino]oxo- (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)



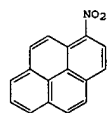
L9 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:145091 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:145091
 TITLE: Diazo thermal recording materials
 INVENTOR(S): Watanabe, Jiro
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKOXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 63242679 | A2 | 19881007 | JP 1987-77978 | 19870331 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 110:145091
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA issue.
 AB Thermal recording materials have recording layer contg. diazo compds., thermal developers, acids, polymer binders, and carbamic acid esters of the formula ArOCONHAr1 [Ar, Ar1 = (substituted) hydrocarbyl] that produce an active diazo coupler upon heating. These materials provide a simple means of printing and give durable fixed copies with materials optionally selected for many purposes. Thus, a coating compn. contg. 1 part of a dispersion contg. 10% of the diazonium salt 1, 5 parts of a dispersion contg. 5% Ir, and 20% di(N-decylguanidine) tartarate, and other agents was coated on a paper sheet to obtain the printing material, which gave blue thermal image with d. 1.32 and fog d. 0.07. The fog d. of the material was 0.09 when printed after storage at 40.degree. and 90% relative humidity for 2 days.
 IT 119686-59-8
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (diazo coupler precursor, thermal printing materials contg., for storage stability and low fog)
 RN 119686-59-8 CAPLUS
 CN Carbamic acid, (4-chlorophenyl)-, 3-[(4-nitrobenzoyl)amino]-2-naphthalenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

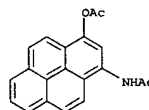


L9 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:605798 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:205798
 TITLE: Metabolism of 1-nitro[4,5,9,10-14C]pyrene in the F344 rat
 AUTHOR(S): El-Bayoumy, Karam; Hecht, Stephen S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Naylor Dana Inst. Dig. Prev., Am. Health Found., Valhalla, NY, 10595, USA
 SOURCE: Cancer Research (1984), 44(10), 4317-22
 CODEN: CNREAS; ISSN: 0008-5472
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI



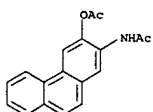
AB 14C-labeled 1-nitropyrene (I) [5522-43-0] was synthesized and administered to male F344 rats by intragastric gavage at a dose of 100 mg/kg. During the lat 48 h, 41% of the dose was eliminated in the feces, and 16% was eliminated in the urine. The corresponding figures after 120 h were 51 and 19%. In rats with bile cannulae, 37% of the dose was excreted in the urine. Fecal metabolites included 1-aminopyrene [1606-67-3] (isolated amt., 11.7% of the dose), 1-amino-6-hydroxypyrene [1732-30-5] and 1-amino-8-hydroxypyrene [1732-31-6] (4.6%), and unchanged I (6.6%). 1-Aminopyrene and the 1-aminohydroxypyrenes were identified as their acetyl deriva. by comparison of their chromatog. retention times, mass spectra, and UV spectra to those of synthetic stds. Biliary metabolites included 1-aminopyrene, 1-amino-6-hydroxypyrene, 1-amino-8-hydroxypyrene, 1-nitro-6(8)-hydroxypyrene [9297-50-7], and 1-nitro-3-hydroxypyrene [86674-49-9] as well as their glucuronide and sulfate conjugates. The isolated amts. of these metabolites accounted for approx. 5% of the dose. 1-Amino-6-hydroxypyrene and 1-amino-8-hydroxypyrene and their glucuronide and sulfate conjugates were also tentatively identified in the urine and accounted for approx. 3% of the dose. Significant quantities of unidentified water-sol. metabolites were present in the urine and bile. Thus, metabolic redn. of the highly mutagenic 1-nitrohydroxypyrenes occurs in vivo in the rat and this is a possible activation pathway in I carcinogenesis.
 IT 93090-84-7P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. of)
 RN 93090-84-7 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-[3-(acetyloxy)-1-pyrenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)

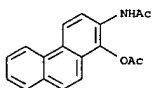


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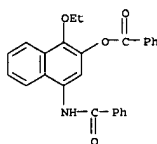
L9 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:520304 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:120304
 TITLE: Synthesis and reactions of some carcinogenic N-(2-phenanthryl)hydroxylamine derivatives
 AUTHOR(S): Calder, I. C.; Williams, P. J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Melbourne, Parkville, Australia
 SOURCE: Australian Journal of Chemistry (1974), 27(8), 1791-5
 CODEN: AJCHAS; ISSN: 0004-9425
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The synthesis of 2-nitrophenanthrene from 9,10-dihydrophenanthrene is reported. Some N-(2-phenanthryl)hydroxylamine deriva. have been prepd. and the structure of the rearrangement products detd.
 IT 53535-41-4P 53856-19-2P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (prepn. of)
 RN 53535-41-4 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-[3-(acetyloxy)-2-phenanthrenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



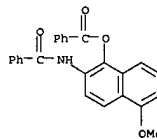
RN 53856-19-2 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-[1-(acetyloxy)-2-phenanthrenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:551291 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:151291
 TITLE: Controlled potential electrochemical reduction of substituted nitronaphthalenes. II. Substituent effects
 AUTHOR(S): Jubault, Michel; Peltier, Daniel
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Chim. Anal., Univ. Rennes, Rennes, Fr.
 SOURCE: Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr. (1972), (4), 1551-61
 CODEN: BSCFAS
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: French
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA issue.
 AB The MeO group in naphthylhydroxylamines I (R = OMe) promotes their stability, while I (R = OH, NH2) are less stable. The stability of the isomers of I (R = Cl) and their rearrangement reactions are discussed. Data are given for the electrochem. redn. of nitronaphthalenes II (R = OMe, OH, NH2, NO2, Cl, CN, CO2H) to the corresponding I.
 IT 38397-16-9P 38410-26-3P 38410-39-8P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (prepn. of)
 RN 38397-16-9 CAPLUS
 CN Benzamide, N-[3-(benzoyloxy)-4-ethoxy-1-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

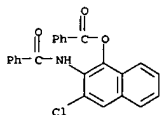


RN 38410-26-3 CAPLUS
 CN Benzamide, N-[1-(benzoyloxy)-5-methoxy-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

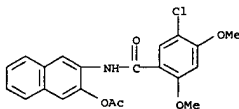


RN 38410-39-8 CAPLUS

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
 CN Benzamide, N-[1-(benzoyloxy)-3-chloro-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



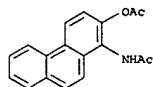
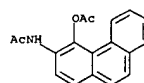
L9 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:470645 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:70645
 TITLE: Histochemical detection of nonspecific esterases. I. Conditions for application of various naphthol-AS substrates and diazonium salts
 AUTHOR(S): Vadasz, Gy.; Posalaky, Zoltan; Bacsy, Erno
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Akad. Wiss., Budapest, Hung.
 SOURCE: Acta Histochem. (1967), 27(2), 331-8
 CODEN: AHIS9
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: German
 AB The conditions influencing the applicability of different naphthol-AS substrates and different diazonium salts for the histochem. demonstration of nonspecific esterases were examd. On application of 9 substrates and 3 diazonium salts of 3 usual compds. of the incubation soln. a total of 81 combinations was examd. The activity of the enzyme was influenced by all the conditions. The enzyme activity was mainly dependent on the substrate.
 IT 17093-69-5
 RL: BIOL (Biological study) (in esterase detection)
 RN 17093-69-5 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthanilide, 5'-chloro-3-hydroxy-2',4'-dimethoxy-, acetate (ester) (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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L9 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:468981 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:68981
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:12728h,12729a-c
 TITLE: Hydroxy derivatives of phenanthrene. III.
 1,2-Phenanthrenequinone 2-oxime and
 3,4-phenanthrenequinone 3-oxime
 AUTHOR(S): Bogdanov, S. V.; Shibryaeva, L. S.
 SOURCE: Zh. Obshch. Khim. (1963), 33(5), 1529-32
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 G1 For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB cf. CA 59, 11483e. 1,2-Phenanthrenequinone refluxed 2 hrs. with
 HONH2.HCl
 and pyridine in EtOH gave, after treatment with H2O and NaOH, an insol.
 unidentified black solid; acidification of the ext. gave 65% orange
 1,2-phenanthrenequinone 2-oxime (I), decompd. 167-8.degree.; purified via
 the K salt; the oxime was deep red, decompd. 176-6.5.degree.; K salt, red
 plates, sparingly sol. in EtOH or cold H2O; it failed to react with
 NaHSO3. Redn. of I with SnCl2 in EtOH gave 2-amino-1-phenanthrol,
 decompd. 317-18.degree.. 3,4-Phenanthrenequinone similarly gave 70%
 3-oxime (II), orange, decompd. 164-5.degree.; K salt was sol. in EtOH.
 II
 was unaffected by NaHSO3, while SnCl2 reduced it to
 3-amino-4-phenanthrol,
 isolated as HCl salt, difficulty sol. colorless plates, which with Ac2O
 in
 pyridine gave the diacetyl deriv., m. 198.5-9.5.degree.. I refluxed 26
 hrs. with HONH2.HCl in pyridine and 90% EtOH gave 67% 1,2-
 phenanthrofurazan, m. 171.8-2.5.degree.. II similarly treated 60 hrs.
 failed to react.
 IT 98364-44-4, Acetamide, N-(2-hydroxy-1-phenanthryl)-, acetate
 98364-45-5, Acetamide, N-(4-hydroxy-3-phenanthryl)-, acetate
 (prepn. of)
 RN 98364-44-4 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-(2-hydroxy-1-phenanthryl)-, acetate (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)



RN 98364-45-5 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-(4-hydroxy-3-phenanthryl)-, acetate (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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=> DD HIS

DD IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> D HIS

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:42:04 ON 19 DEC 2002)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:42:13 ON 19 DEC 2002

| | |
|----|--------------------|
| L1 | STRUCTURE UPLOADED |
| L2 | QUE L1 |
| L3 | 46 S L1 FULL |
| L4 | STRUCTURE UPLOADED |
| L5 | QUE L4 |
| L6 | 31 S L4 FULL |

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:50:26 ON 19 DEC 2002

| | |
|----|---------------|
| L7 | 29 S L3 |
| L8 | 20 S L6 |
| L9 | 7 S L7 AND L8 |

=> D L7

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L7 ANSWER 1 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2002:566558 CAPLUS
DN 137:132040
TI Diffusion-transfer color photographic material
IN Fukagawa, Nobutaka; Ito, Takayuki
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 55 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----|-------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | JP 2002214752 | A2 | 20020731 | JP 2001-15105 | 20010123 |
| OS | MARPAT 137:132040 | | | | |

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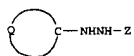
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L7 ANSWER 1 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:566558 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:132040
 TITLE: Diffusion-transfer color photographic material
 INVENTOR(S): Fukagawa, Nobutaka; Ito, Takayuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 55 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 2002214752 | A2 | 20020731 | JP 2001-15105 | 20010123 |

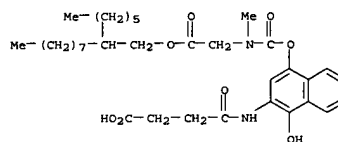
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:132040
 GI



AB The diffusion-transfer color photog. material comprises a Ag halide photosensitive emulsion layer contg. a color development agent represented by I (Z = carbamoyl, acyl, alkoxy, etc.; and Q = at. group forming 5-7-membered unsatd. ring), a non-diffusive dye forming a diffusive dye upon reaction with an oxidn. product of the color development agent, and an internal latent image-type direct pos. Ag halide emulsion. The use of the color development agent in the photog. emulsions provided high image d. and storage stability.

IT 443916-91-4
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (diffusion-transfer color photog. emulsion contg. color development agent)
 RN 443916-91-4 CAPLUS
 CN Butanoic acid, 4-[[[4-[[[2-[(2-hexyldodecyl)oxy]-2-oxoethyl]methylamino]carbonyl]oxy]-1-hydroxy-2-naphthalenyl]amino]-4-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)

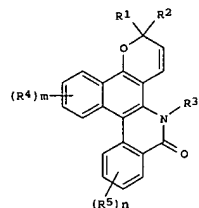


L7 ANSWER 2 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:327810 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:341787
 TITLE: Naphthopyrans annulated in C5-C6 with a lactam-type C6 ring and compositions and (co)polymer matrices containing them
 INVENTOR(S): Breyme, Olivier
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Corning S.A., Fr.
 SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 6379591 | B1 | 20020430 | US 2000-590405 | 20000608 |
| AU 2000054026 | A5 | 20010102 | AU 2000-54026 | 20000605 |

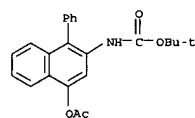
PRIORITY APPLM. INFO.: FR 1999-7356 A 19990610
 WO 2000-EP5162 W 20000605
 US 2000-590405 A 20000608
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:341787
 GI



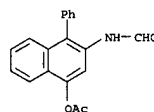
AB Invention relates to novel naphthopyran-type compds. having a lactam-type 6-membered ring annulated in position C5-C6. These compds. have the formula (I) given below. These compds. have interesting photochromic properties. The invention also relates to their prepn., to their applications as photochromes, as well as to the compns. and (co)polymer matrixes contg. them.

IT 313377-99-0P 313378-01-7P
 RL: IMP (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation);
 RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (naphthopyrans annulated in C5-C6 with lactam-type C6 ring and compns. and (co)polymer matrixes contg. them)
 RN 313377-99-0 CAPLUS
 CN Carbamic acid, [4-(acetyloxy)-1-phenyl-2-naphthalenyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)



RN 313378-01-7 CAPLUS
 CN Formamide, N-[4-(acetyloxy)-1-phenyl-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



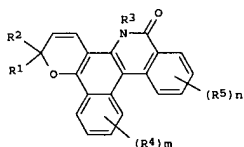
REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

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L7 ANSWER 3 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:900642 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:57942
TITLE: Photochromic naphthopyrans annelated in C5-C6 with a lactam-type C6 ring, their production and their use
INVENTOR(S): Breynne, Olivier
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Corning S.A., Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|--|----------|-----------------|------------|
| WO 2000077005 | A1 | 20001221 | WO 2000-EP5162 | 20000605 |
| W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | |
| RW: | GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| FR 2794748 | A1 | 20001215 | FR 1999-7356 | 19990610 |
| FR 2794748 | B1 | 20010921 | | |
| AU 2000054026 | A5 | 20010102 | AU 2000-54026 | 20000605 |
| BR 2000010980 | A | 20020305 | BR 2000-10980 | 20000605 |
| EP 1185533 | A1 | 20020313 | EP 2000-938761 | 20000605 |
| R: | AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | FR 1999-7356 | A 19990610 |
| | | | WO 2000-EP5162 | W 20000605 |
| | | | US 2000-590405 | A 20000608 |

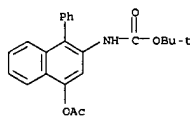
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:57942
GI



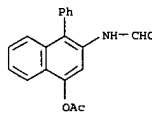
I

AB The photochromic dyes I (R1, R2 = H, halogen, OH, NH2, org. group; R1R1

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
may form a spiro hydrocarbon group; R3 = H, org. group; R4, R5 = halogen, NH2, org. group; m, n = 0-4) are obtained for solar or ophthalmic use and may be incorporated into polymers. I show rapid photochromic response. In an example, I (R1 = R2 = p-methoxyphenyl; R3 = R4 = R5 = H) was prepd. from 4-hydroxy-1-phenyl-2-naphthalenecarboxylic acid, incorporating acetic anhydride, diphenylphosphorazide, tert-Bu alc., formic acid, and 1,1-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-1-propynol.
IT 313377-99-0P 313378-01-7P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation);
RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; prodn. of photochromic naphthopyrans annelated in C5-C6 with lactam-type C6 ring)
RN 313377-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, 4-(acetyloxy)-1-phenyl-2-naphthalenyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 313378-01-7 CAPLUS
CN Formamide, N-[4-(acetyloxy)-1-phenyl-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

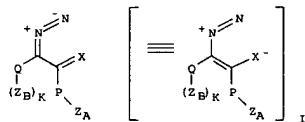


REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:638243 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:245091
TITLE: Positive-working photosensitive composition
containing diazo dye for head-mode lithographic printing
material
INVENTOR(S): Kunita, Kazuto
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 36 pp.
CODEN: JXXXXP
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

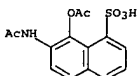
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 2000250207 | A2 | 20000914 | JP 1999-52845 | 19990301 |

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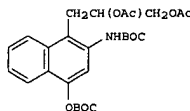


I

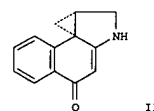
AB The pos.-working photosensitive compn. comprises an alk. water sol. polymer and a diazo compd. represented by I (X = NR; R = Ph-NHR with pKa.ltoreq.14; Q may form an aliph or arom. ring by combining with P; ZA, ZB = org. group; and k = 0, 1). The compn. may contain an IR absorber.
IT 292863-69-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(pos.-working photosensitive compn. contg. diazo dye for head-mode lithog. printing material)
RN 292863-69-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(acetylamino)-8-(acetyloxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 5 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:770193 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:61396
TITLE: A practical route to optically active CBI, a potent analog of the CC-1065 alkylation subunit
AUTHOR(S): Ling, Lei; Xie, Yu; Lown, J. William
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Alberta, Edmonton, T6G 2G2, Can.
SOURCE: Heterocyclic Communications (1997), 3(5), 405-408
CODEN: HCOMEX; ISSN: 0793-0283
Freund Publishing House Ltd.
JOURNAL
LANGUAGE: English
GI

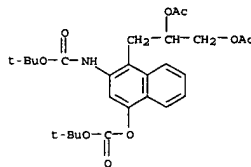


I



II

AB The CBI precursor (+,-)-I was resolved by lipase PS catalyzed hydrolysis in water-satd. iso-Pr ether. A practical route to optically active CBI (II), a potent analog of the CC-1065 pharmacophore, starting from the resolved material was thereby developed.
IT 200111-22-4P
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(practical route to optically active cyclopropabenzindolone)
RN 200111-22-4 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, 4-[2,3-bis(acetyloxy)propyl]-3-[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-1-naphthalenyl 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



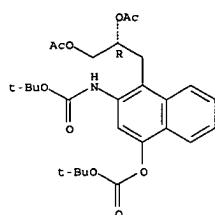
IT 200111-21-3P
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
(practical route to optically active cyclopropabenzindolone)

Kamal Saeed

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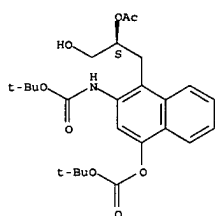
L7 ANSWER 5 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
 RN 200111-21-3 CAPLUS
 CN Carbonic acid, 4-[2,3-bis(acetyloxy)propyl]-3-[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-1-naphthalenyl 1,1-dimethylethyl ester, (R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 200111-23-5P 200111-24-6P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (practical route to optically active cyclopropabenzindolone)
 RN 200111-23-5 CAPLUS
 CN Carbonic acid, 4-[2-(acetyloxy)-3-hydroxypropyl]-3-[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-1-naphthalenyl 1,1-dimethylethyl ester, (S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

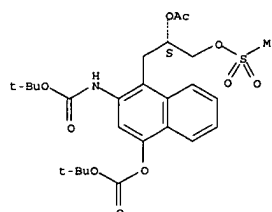
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



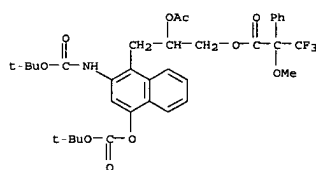
RN 200111-24-6 CAPLUS
 CN Carbonic acid, 4-[2-(acetyloxy)-3-[(methylsulfonyl)oxy]propyl]-3-[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-1-naphthalenyl 1,1-dimethylethyl ester,

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
 (S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



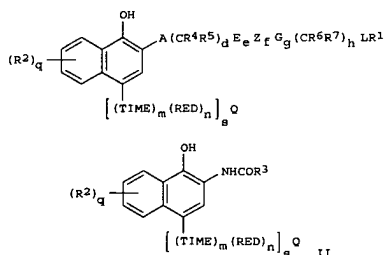
IT 200111-27-9P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 [practical route to optically active cyclopropabenzindolone]
 RN 200111-27-9 CAPLUS
 CN Benzeneacetic acid, .alpha.-methoxy-.alpha.-(trifluoromethyl)-, 2-(acetyloxy)-3-[2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-4-[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]oxy]-1-naphthalenyl]propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 6 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:307629 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:99934
 TITLE: Silver halide color photographic material containing DIR coupler producing water-soluble dye to improve image quality
 INVENTOR(S): Mizukawa, Hiroki; Kawagishi, Toshio; Nakagawa, Hajime
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 60 pp.
 CODEN: JKXKXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

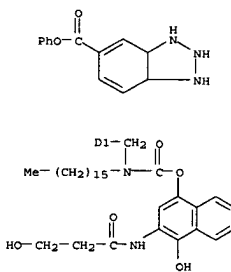
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 08044011 | A2 | 19960216 | JP 1994-196294 | 19940729 |

GI



AB The claimed photog. material contains a naphthol coupler I (A = CONH, NHCO; R1 = alkyl or aryl having .ltoreq.10 C atoms, heterocyclic group;
 R2 = H, substituent; q = 0-4; R4, R5, R6, R7 = H, substituent; d, h = 0-3;
 E, G = O, S, CONH, NHCO, SO2NH, NHSO2; e, g = 0, 1; 2 = bivalent linkage; L = SO2NHCO, CONHSO2; TIME = timing group to release (RED)nQ after cleavage from the naphthol group; m = 1, 2; RED = group to release Q by the reaction with the oxidized developing agent; n = 0, 1; s = 1, 2; Q = development-inhibiting group) or II (R3 = alkyl, aryl, heterocyclic group having .ltoreq. 10 C atoms and substituted by at least one of OH, CO2H, and SO3H). The DIR (development inhibitor releasing) coupler improves image sharpness, granularity, color reprodn. quality, and storage stability due to time-controlled release of the inhibitor. Another advantage is the wash-out property of the resulting dye, which improves color reprodn. quality. The photog. material is particularly suitable as a multilayer color neg. film.

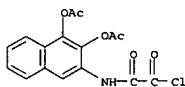
L7 ANSWER 6 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
 IT 178563-61-6
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (silver halide color photog. material contg. DIR coupler producing water-sol. dye to improve image quality)
 RN 178563-61-6 CAPLUS
 CN Benzotriazole-5-carboxylic acid, N-[[hexadecyl[[[4-hydroxy-3-[(3-hydroxy-1-oxopropyl)amino]-1-naphthalenyl]oxy]carbonyl]amino]methyl]-, phenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 178563-60-5
 CMF C44 H59 N5 O7
 CCI IDS



Kamal Saeed

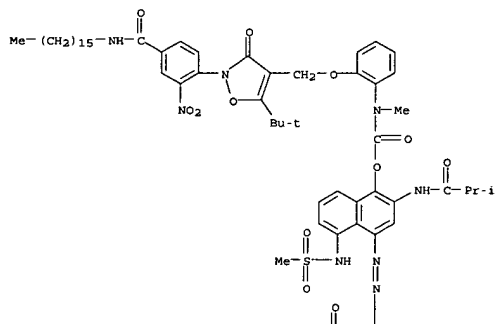
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L7 ANSWER 7 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:51752 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:55762
 TITLE: Synthesis and antibacterial activity of new ureido
 and dicarbonic acid diamido derivatives of
 acylpenicillins
 with and without catechol substituents
 AUTHOR(S): Heinisch, L.; Moellmann, U.; Tresselt, D.; Willitzer, H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Hans-Knoell-Institute Naturstoff-Forschung, Jena, Germany
 SOURCE: Arzneimittel-Forschung (1994), 44(3), 349-54
 CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: German
 AB Ureido, oxamoyl, fumaramoyl and terephthalamoyl derivs. of ampicillin or amoxicillin were synthesized by reaction of (acyl)penicillin with (dihydroxy)arylamines or (diacyloxy)arylamines. Corresponding compds. derived from 3,4-diacetoxyaniline showed significant increase of activity against pseudomonas and salmonella in contrast to derivs. without catechol substituents. No increase of activity was obsd. by corresponding derivs. of bi- and tricyclic amines. Derivs. with oxamoyl, fumaramoyl or terephthalamoyl groups were found to be more active than the corresponding ureido derivs. Studies with mutants possessing higher membrane permeability have shown that the high activities of catechol contg. derivs. are connected with the improved penetration through the outer membrane. Some new penicillin derivs. are more stable against .beta.-lactamases compared with azlocillin.
 IT 159788-34-8P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 RN 159788-34-8 CAPLUS
 CN Acetyl chloride, {[3,4-bis(acetyloxy)-2-naphthalenyl]amino}oxo- (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

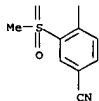


L7 ANSWER 8 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



L7 ANSWER 8 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:231826 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:231826
 TITLE: Diffusion-transfer silver halide photographic material
 INVENTOR(S): Uchida, Osamu; Matsuda, Naoto; Nakamura, Koki; Hirano, Katsumi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 75 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

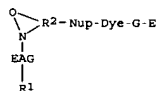
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| EP 559048 | A1 | 19930908 | EP 1993-102790 | 19930223 |
| JP 05232659 | A2 | 19930910 | JP 1992-72114 | 19920224 |
| JP 2722152 | B2 | 19980304 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-72114 19920224
 AB A diffusion-transfer silver halide photog. material contains a dye-providing compd. having a dye portion temporarily shifted to a shorter wavelength. The dye-providing compd. represented by the formula REDOX-NuP-E-G-Dye, wherein G represents an auxochrome of a dye; Dye represents a group of atoms which remains after auxochrome is removed from the dye; -G-Dye represents a group of atoms which is converted to a diffusible dye by cleavage of the bond between G and E; REDOX represents an oxidative group or a reductive group which allows the bond between REDOX-NuP to be cleaved by an oxidn. redn. reaction; NuP represents a nucleophilic group which is released by a bond cleavage reaction between REDOX and NuP triggered by the oxidn. redn. reaction; and E represents an electrophilic group which will react with the nucleophilic group NuP and cause the bond between G and E to be cleaved.
 IT 154076-02-5
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (diffusion-transfer color photog. films contg., as dye-providing compd.)
 RN 154076-02-5 CAPLUS
 CN Carbamic acid,
 [2-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-[4-[(hexadecylamino)carbonyl]-2-nitrophenyl]-2,3-dihydro-3-oxo-4-isoxazolyl]methoxy]phenyl]methyl-,
 4-[[4-cyano-2-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-2-[(2-methyl-1-oxopropyl)amino]-5-[[methylsulfonyl]amino]-1-naphthalenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:204454 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:204454
 TITLE: Diffusion transfer-type heat-developable color photographic material
 INVENTOR(S): Kato, Masatoshi; Matsuda, Naoto
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 42 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 05165141 | A2 | 19930629 | JP 1991-351256 | 19911213 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 120:204454
 GI



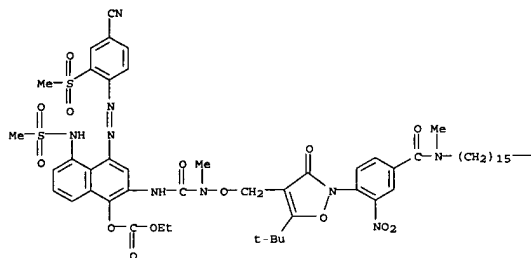
AB In the title color photog. material possessing at least blue-, green-, and red-sensitive silver halide emulsion layers on a support, the green- and red-sensitive emulsion layers contains a dye-yielding compd. having a dye or its precursor, the absorption wavelength of which is temporarily shifted to the short wavelength side, and the av.-grain size of the blue-sensitive emulsion is stored 1.2 times greater than those of the green- and red-sensitive emulsion. The dye-yielding compds. are represented by the formula REDOX-NuP-Dye-G-E (REDOX = group immobilizing the dye-yielding compd. in a photog. material and cleaving the REDOX-NuP bond upon reaction triggered by a redox reaction; NuP-Dye-G = a diffusion dye part; G = dye auxochrome; Dye = a group of atoms left after removing G and NuP from the dye; NuP = nucleophilic group resulted from cleavage of the REDOX-NuP bond; E = electrophilic group cleaving the G-E bond upon reaction with the nucleophile NuP; the NuP-E bond formed by reaction of NuP and E may be cleaved by the subsequent reaction or transferred as E-NuP-Dye-G without cleavage). They are also represented by nonreducing dye-yielding compds. (I; R2 = a group of atoms to form a heterocyclic ring contg. a N-O single bond and to cleave the R2-NuP bond upon reaction triggered by the N-O single bond cleavage; EAG = electron-accepting group; R1 = group required to immobilize the dye-yielding compd.; NuP, E, Dye = same as defined above). This diffusion-transfer color photog. material provides high sensitivity, high d., low fog, and excellent sensitivity balance with little fluctuation of sensitivity during storage.
 IT 153613-63-9 153835-55-3
 RL: USES (Uses)

Kamal Saeed

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L7 ANSWER 9 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
 (dye-yielding compd., heat-developable diffusion-transfer color
 photog.
 film)
 RN 153613-63-9 CAPLUS
 CN Carbonic acid, 4-[[4-cyano-2-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-2-[[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-[4-[(hexadecylmethylamino)carbonyl]-2-nitrophenyl]-2,3-dihydro-3-oxo-4-isoxazolyl]methoxy]methylamino]carbonyl]amino]-5-[(methylsulfonyl)amino]-1-naphthalenyl ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

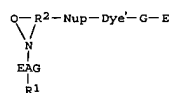
—Me

RN 153835-55-3 CAPLUS
 CN Carbonic acid, diethyl-, 4-[[4-cyano-2-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-2-[[[2-[4-[(hexadecylmethylamino)sulfonyl]-2-nitrophenyl]-2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-3-oxo-4-isoxazolyl]methoxy]methylamino]carbonyl]amino]-5-[(methylsulfonyl)amino]-1-naphthalenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

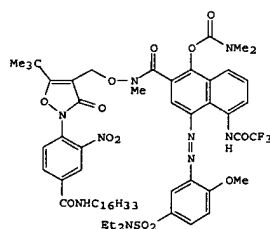
L7 ANSWER 10 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:178080 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:178080
 TITLE: Diffusion-transfer silver halide color photographic material
 INVENTOR(S): Matsuda, Naoto; Hirano, Katsumi; Uchida, Osamu
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 67 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 05107708 | A2 | 19930430 | JP 1991-297694 | 19911018 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 120:178080
 GI



I

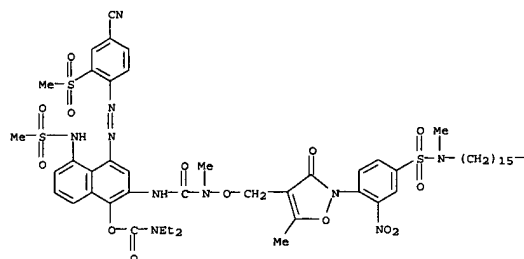


III

AB The title photog. material contains on a support, at least silver halides, a binder, and an immobilized diffusion dye-yielding compd. represented by REDOX-Nup-Dye'-G-E (I; REDOX = group immobilizing the diffusion dye-yielding compd. and having the REDOX-Nup bond cleaved upon the reaction triggered by redn.-oxdn. reaction; the diffusion dye part is represented by Nup-Dye'-G; G = auxochrome of the dye; Dye' = a group of atoms left after removing G and Nup from the dye; Nup = group showing nucleophilicity as the result of the REDOX-Nup bond cleavage; E = electrophilic group cleaving the G-E bond upon reaction with Nup which has been turned into a nucleophilic group; the Nup-E bond formed by the

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)

PAGE 1-A

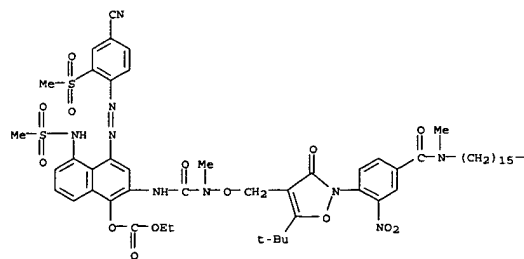


PAGE 1-B

—Me

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
 reaction of Nup and E can be cleaved by the subsequent reaction or transferred as E-Nup-Dye'-G without being cleaved.). Preferably the diffusion dye-yielding compd. is represented by a nonreducing dye-yielding compd. (II; R2 = a group of atoms which forms a heterocyclic ring contg. N-O single bond and cleaves the R2-Nup bond by the reaction triggered by the cleavage of the N-O single bond; EAP = electron accepting group; R1 = group required to immobilize the diffusion dye-yielding compd.; Nup, G, Dye' = same as above), e.g. magenta dye-yielding isoxazole deriv. (III) (prepn. given). The absorption wavelengths of the dyes I and II dyes are temporarily shortened, which reduces filter effect on a spectrally sensitized silver halide emulsion and does not decrease the sensitivity of the emulsion when I and II are used in the same emulsion layer. The dyes I and II are used in the same layer with silver halide emulsion, show sufficient storage stability, promptly restore hue by the reaction triggered by redn.-oxdn. reaction during photog. processing, and provide a diffusion-transfer photog. material with high sensitivity.
 IT 153613-63-9
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (redn.-oxdn. reaction-triggered cyan dye-yielding photog. dye, for diffusion-transfer photog. material)
 RN 153613-63-9 CAPLUS
 CN Carbonic acid, 4-[[4-cyano-2-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-2-[[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-[4-[(hexadecylmethylamino)carbonyl]-2-nitrophenyl]-2,3-dihydro-3-oxo-4-isoxazolyl]methoxy]methylamino]carbonyl]amino]-5-[(methylsulfonyl)amino]-1-naphthalenyl ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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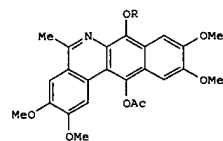
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L7 ANSWER 10 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)

PAGE 1-B

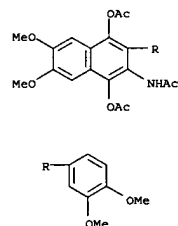
— Me

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:168967 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:168967
 TITLE: Synthesis of benzo[b]phenanthridines from 2-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1,4-naphthoquinone
 AUTHOR(S): Gogiashevili, T. I.; Kurkovskaya, L. N.; Akhvediani, R. N.; Suvorov, N. N.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Mosk. Khim.-Tekhnol. Inst., Moscow, Russia
 SOURCE: Zhurnal Organicheskoi Khimii (1992), 28(6), 1264-9
 CODEN: ZORXAE; ISSN: 0514-7492
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 GI



AB Benzo[b]phenanthridines I (R = H, Ac), contg. methoxy groups in rings A and D, which are active as antileukemics (no data), were prepd. from 2-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1,4-naphthoquinone by reductive acylation and Bischler-Napieralskii cyclization.
 IT 146463-35-69
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (prepn. and Bischler-Napieralski cyclization of)
 RN 146463-35-6 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-[1,4-bis(acetyloxy)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

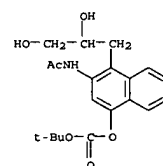
L7 ANSWER 11 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)



L7 ANSWER 12 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:651105 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:251105
 TITLE: Synthesis of CBI-PDE-I-dimer, the benzannelated analog of CC-1065
 AUTHOR(S): Aristoff, Paul A.; Johnson, Paul D.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, MI, 49001, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1992), 57(23), 6234-9
 CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB A practical synthesis of CBI (I), utilizing inexpensive starting materials, was developed and applied to the synthesis of benzannelated analogs of CC-1065, in particular CBI-PDE-I-dimer II and CBI-bis-indole III. While a Sharpless asym. dihydroxylation reaction proved effective at providing optically active intermediates, a more classical resohn. procedure was used to prep. materials of higher optical purity. A novel cyclization employing a six-membered-ring intermediate (IV) was employed to construct the cyclopropyl ring in I. Like CC-1065, II appears to cause delayed toxicity in mice.
 IT 144191-95-79
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (prepn. and mesylation of)
 RN 144191-95-7 CAPLUS
 CN Carbonic acid, 3-(acetylamino)-4-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-1-naphthalenyl 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

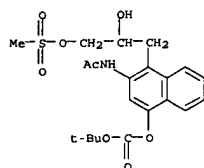


IT 144191-96-8P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (prepn. and silylation of)
 RN 144191-96-8 CAPLUS
 CN Carbonic acid, 3-(acetylamino)-4-(2-hydroxy-3-[(methylsulfonyl)oxy]propyl)-

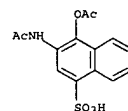
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L7 ANSWER 12 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
1-naphthalenyl 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 13 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:173673 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:173673
TITLE: Identification of [¹⁴C]carboisone metabolites in bacterial suspension of rat feces
AUTHOR(S): Tragni, E.; Marinovich, M.; Ciuffreda, P.; Anastasia, M.; Ferrari, A.; Galli, C. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pharmacol. Sci., Univ. Milan, Milan, 20133, Italy
SOURCE: Food Additives and Contaminants (1990), 7(1), 1-7
CODEN: FACOEB; ISSN: 0265-203X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB An in vitro system consisting of a bacterial suspension of human or rat fecal microflora brought about the biol. redn. of the red azo dye [¹⁴C]carboisone to 1-naphthylamine-4-sulfonic acid (NA) and 2-amino-1-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid (ANA). These metabolites have been unequivocally identified by radio-HPLC, spectroscopic methods, dila. with cold authentic stds., and evidence that the specific activity of the dild. compds. remained const. throughout repeated crystn., acetylation, and purifn. The results clearly indicated that samples derived from anaerobic incubations have to be processed for anal. in the complete absence of oxygen. In the presence of oxygen, the formation of a complex pattern of compds. in addn. to NA was obsd. as a consequence of the chem. decompn. of ANA.
IT 126617-30-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (prepn. of)
RN 126617-30-9 CAPLUS
CN 1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 3-(acetylamino)-4-(acetyloxy)-, compd. with pyridine (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
CM 1
CRN 126617-29-6
CMP C14 H13 N O6 S

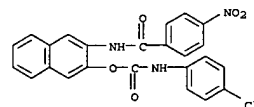


CM 2
CRN 110-86-1
CMP C5 H5 N

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)

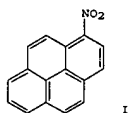


L7 ANSWER 14 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:145091 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:145091
TITLE: Diazo thermal recording materials
INVENTOR(S): Watanabe, Jiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
JP 63242679 A2 19881007 JP 1987-77978 19870331
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 110:145091
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA issue.
AB Thermal recording materials have recording layer contg. diazo compds., thermal developers, acids, polymer binders, and carbamic acid esters of the formula ArOCONHAr1 (Ar, Ar1 = (substituted) hydrocarbyl) that produce an active diazo coupler upon heating. These materials provide a simple means of printing and give durable fixed copies with materials optionally selected for many purposes. Thus, a coating compn. contg. 1 part of a dispersion contg. 10% of the diazonium salt I, 5 parts of a dispersion contg. 5% II, and 20% di(N-decylguanidine) tartrate, and other agents was coated on a paper sheet to obtain the printing material, which gave blue thermal image with d. 1.32 and fog d. 0.07. The fog d. of the material was 0.09 when printed after storage at 40.degree. and 90% relative humidity for 2 days.
IT 119686-59-8
RL: USES (Uses) (diazo coupler precursor, thermal printing materials contg., for storage stability and low fog)
RN 119686-59-8 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, (4-chlorophenyl)-, 3-[(4-nitrobenzoyl)amino]-2-naphthalenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



09894798

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:05798 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:205798
 TITLE: Metabolism of 1-nitro[U-4,5,9,10-14C]pyrene in the F344 rat
 AUTHOR(S): El-Bayoumy, Karam; Hecht, Stephen S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Naylor Dana Inst. Dis. Prev., Am. Health Found., Valhalla, NY, 10595, USA
 SOURCE: Cancer Research (1984), 44(10), 4317-22
 CODEN: CNREAS; ISSN: 0008-5472
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI

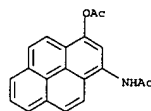


AB 14C-labeled 1-nitropyrene (I) [5522-43-0] was synthesized and administered to male F344 rats by intragastric gavage at a dose of 100 mg/kg. During the 1st 48 h, 41% of the dose was eliminated in the feces, and 16% was eliminated in the urine. The corresponding figures after 120 h were 51 and 19%. In rats with bile cannulae, 37% of the dose was excreted in the urine. Fecal metabolites included 1-aminopyrene [1606-67-3] (isolated amt., 11.7% of the dose), 1-amino-6-hydroxypyrene [1732-30-5] and 1-amino-8-hydroxypyrene [1732-31-6] (4.6%), and unchanged I (6.6%). 1-Aminopyrene and the 1-aminohydroxypyrenes were identified as their acetyl deriva. by comparison of their chromatog. retention times, mass spectra, and UV spectra to those of synthetic stds. Biliary metabolites included 1-aminopyrene, 1-amino-6-hydroxypyrene, 1-amino-8-hydroxypyrene, 1-nitro-6(8)-hydroxypyrene [9297-50-7], and 1-nitro-3-hydroxypyrene [86674-49-9] as well as their glucuronide and sulfate conjugates. The isolated amts. of these metabolites accounted for approx. 5% of the dose. 1-Amino-6-hydroxypyrene and 1-amino-8-hydroxypyrene and their glucuronide and sulfate conjugates were also tentatively identified in the urine and accounted for approx. 3% of the dose. Significant quantities of unidentified water-sol. metabolites were present in the urine and bile. Thus, metabolic redn. of the highly mutagenic 1-nitrohydroxypyrenes occurs in vivo in the rat and this is a possible activation pathway in 1 carcinogenesis.

IT 93090-84-7P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (prepn. of)

RN 93090-84-7 CAPLUS

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
 CN Acetamide, N-[3-(acetyloxy)-1-pyrenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 16 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:532825 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:132825
 TITLE: Total synthesis of rifamycin S
 AUTHOR(S): Kishi, Yoshito
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, 02138, USA
 SOURCE: Pure and Applied Chemistry (1981), 53(6), 1163-80
 CODEN: PACHAS; ISSN: 0033-4545
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:480540 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:80540
 TITLE: Modified synthesis of 2-amino-6,7-dihydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene
 AUTHOR(S): Schroetter, E.; Buente, B.; Schick, H.; Niedrich, H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Wirkstofforsch., DAW, Berlin, Ger. Dem. Rep.
 SOURCE: Pharmazie (1981), 36(2), 88-91
 CODEN: PHARAT; ISSN: 0031-7144
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: German
 GI

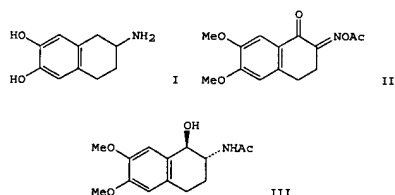
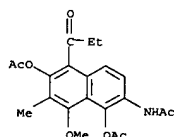
* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The multistep total synthesis of rifamycin S (I) is described. The crit. step was the condensation reaction of the aliph. component II with the arom. component III (K2CO3/DMP, room temp.) to give a trans-alkenoate Me ester which cyclized (MgI2/Et2O/C6H6, room temp.) to give I.

IT 78377-76-1P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (prepn. of, as intermediate for rifamycin S total synthesis)

RN 78377-76-1 CAPLUS

CN Acetamide, N-[1,6-bis(acetyloxy)-8-methoxy-7-methyl-5-(1-oxopropyl)-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

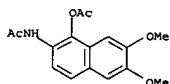


AB The title compd. (I) was prepd. from veratrole and succinic anhydride in 9 steps via oxime II and alc. III.

IT 78579-42-7P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (prepn. of)

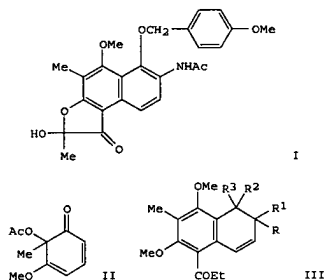
RN 78579-42-7 CAPLUS

CN Acetamide, N-[1-(acetyloxy)-6,7-dimethoxy-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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L7 ANSWER 18 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:461887 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:61887
 TITLE: A synthesis of the aromatic segment of rifamycin S
 AUTHOR(S): Nagaoka, Hiroto; Schmid, Gerard; Iio, Hideo; Kishi, Yoshito
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, 02138, USA
 SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1981), 22(10), 899-902
 CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI

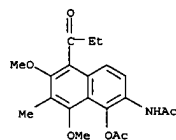


AB The arom. segment I of rifamycin S, an antibiotic isolated from *Nocardia mediterranea*, was prepd. in 16 steps from the cyclohexadienone II in good yield. A key step was the reaction of the naphthoquinone III (RR1 = R2R3 = O) (IV) with H2NOH.HCl in EtOH at room temp. to give the mono-oxime III (RR1 = NOH, R2R3 = O) which on hydrogenation and acetylation gave III (R = NHAc, R1R2 = bond, R3 = OAc) (V). The overall yield of V from IV was 98%.

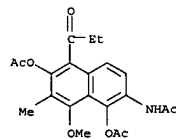
IT 78377-73-8P 78377-76-1P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. of, as intermediate in total synthesis of rifamycin S segment)

RN 78377-73-8 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-[1-(acetyloxy)-6,8-dimethoxy-7-methyl-5-(1-oxopropyl)-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)



RN 78377-76-1 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-[1,6-bis(acetyloxy)-8-methoxy-7-methyl-5-(1-oxopropyl)-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



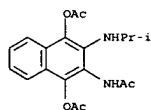
L7 ANSWER 19 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:470013 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:70013
 TITLE: Herbicidal compositions containing 1,4-quinones or derivatives thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Entwistle, Ian David; Gilkerson, Terence; Devlin, Barry Roy John
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij B. V., Neth.
 SOURCE: Brit., 12 pp.
 CODEN: BRXXAA
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| GB 1534275 | A | 19781129 | GB 1975-4104 | 19760130 |

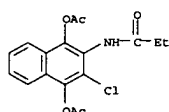
AB Herbicidal 1,4-quinones and derivs. were prepd. E.g., 2-methylamino-3-(3-methylureido)-1,4-naphthoquinone (I) [70820-05-2] was prepd. by reaction of 3-amino-2-methylamino-1,4-naphthoquinone (13750-98-6) with Me isocyanate. A postemergence foliar spray of I (10 kg/ha) gave an approx. 55% redn. in fresh wt. and leaf of sugar beet seedlings.

IT 63837-80-9P 70820-14-3P
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (prepn. and herbicidal activity of)

RN 63837-80-9 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-[1,4-bis(acetyloxy)-3-[(1-methylethyl)amino]-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



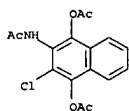
RN 70820-14-3 CAPLUS
 CN Propanamide, N-[1,4-bis(acetyloxy)-3-chloro-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



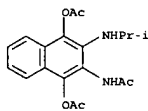
L7 ANSWER 19 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)

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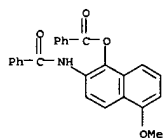
L7 ANSWER 20 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:484709 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:84709
 TITLE: Catalytic transfer reduction of quinones
 AUTHOR(S): Entwistle, Ian D.; Johnstone, Robert A. W.; Telford, Robert P.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Shell Biosci. Lab., Sittingbourne, UK
 SOURCE: Journal of Chemical Research, Synopses (1977), (5), 117
 CODEN: JRPSDC; ISSN: 0308-2342
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Quinones were reduced to hydroquinones by cyclohexene, aq. H₂P(O)OH or eq.
 H₂P(O)ONa in the presence of Pd/C. E.g., dropwise addn. of aq. H₂P(O)OH to 1,4-naphthoquinone in refluxing THF followed by acetylation gave 62% 1,4-(AcO)2C₁₀H₆. Similarly, 1,4-benzoquinone gave 70-80% 1,4-(HO)2C₆H₄. The products were acetylated if susceptible to aeral oxidn. Functional groups other than NO₂ were unaffected.
 IT 27824-55-1P 63837-80-9P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (prepn. of, by catalytic transfer redn.)
 RN 27824-55-1 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-[1,4-bis(acetyloxy)-3-chloro-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



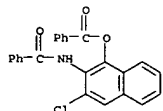
RN 63837-80-9 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-[1,4-bis(acetyloxy)-3-[(1-methylethyl)amino]-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



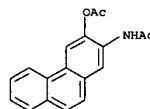
L7 ANSWER 22 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:551291 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:151291
 TITLE: Controlled potential electrochemical reduction of substituted nitronaphthalenes. II. Substituent effects
 AUTHOR(S): Jubault, Michel; Peltier, Daniel
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Chim. Anal., Univ. Rennes, Rennes, Fr.
 SOURCE: Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr. (1972), (4), 1551-61
 CODEN: BSCFAS
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: French
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA issue.
 AB The MeO group in naphthylhydroxylamines I (R = OMe) promotes their stability, while I (R = OH, NH₂) are less stable. The stability of the isomers of I (R = Cl) and their rearrangement reactions are discussed. Data are given for the electrochem. redn. of nitronaphthalenes II (R = OMe, OH, NH₂, NO₂, Cl, CN, CO₂H) to the corresponding I.
 IT 38410-26-3P 38410-39-8P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (prepn. of)
 RN 38410-26-3 CAPLUS
 CN Benzamide, N-[1-(benzoyloxy)-5-methoxy-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



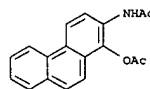
RN 38410-39-8 CAPLUS
 CN Benzamide, N-[1-(benzoyloxy)-3-chloro-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



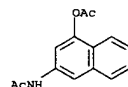
L7 ANSWER 21 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:520304 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:120304
 TITLE: Synthesis and reactions of some carcinogenic N-(2-phenanthryl)hydroxylamine derivatives
 AUTHOR(S): Calder, I. C.; Williams, P. J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Melbourne, Parkville, Australia
 SOURCE: Australian Journal of Chemistry (1974), 27(8), 1791-5
 CODEN: AJCHAS; ISSN: 0004-9425
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The synthesis of 2-nitrophenanthrene from 9,10-dihydrophenanthrene is reported. Some N-(2-phenanthryl)hydroxylamine derivs. have been prepd. and the structure of the rearrangement products detd.
 IT 53535-41-4P 53856-19-2P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (prepn. of)
 RN 53535-41-4 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-[3-(acetyloxy)-2-phenanthrenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 53856-19-2 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-[1-(acetyloxy)-2-phenanthrenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

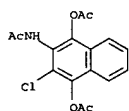


L7 ANSWER 23 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:509009 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:109009
 TITLE: Reactions of ethyl azidoformate with aromatic compounds. I. Naphthalene, 2,3-dimethoxynaphthalene, veratrole, and N-methylquinol-4-one
 AUTHOR(S): Chauhan, M. S.; Cooke, Raymond G.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Org. Chem., Univ. Melbourne, Parkville, Aust.
 SOURCE: Aust. J. Chem. (1970), 23(10), 2133-40
 CODEN: AJCHAS
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A study has been made of the photochem. and thermal reactions of Et azidoformate with four aromatic compds. selected to provide a wide range of electron distribution and reactivity. Examples of substitution, addn., and insertion reactions have been observed and the nature and yields of products under different conditions are discussed in relation to the mechanisms proposed for these reactions.
 IT 2765-13-1P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (prepn. of)
 RN 2765-13-1 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-[4-(acetyloxy)-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

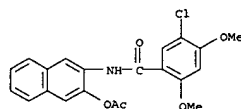


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L7 ANSWER 24 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:401190 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:1190
 TITLE: Antimicrobial properties of some naphthoquinones
 AUTHOR(S): Vladimirtsev, I. F.; Bilich, B. E.; Cherkasov, V. M.; Dyachenko, S. S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Org. Khim., Kiev, USSR
 SOURCE: Fiziol. Aktiv. Veshchestva (1969), No. 2, 121-4
 CODEN: FAVUAI
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB The action of Ia was investigated on Staphylococcus aureus 209, Bacterium coli commune [Escherichia coli] and Candida albicans. The following Ia were tested: R1 = Cl, R2 = H; R1 = Cl, R2 = Cl(I); R1 = NH2, R2 = H (II); R1 = NH2, R2 = Cl (III); R1 = ONa, R2 = Cl; R1 = ONa, R2 = NO2; R1 = OMe, R2 = H; R1 = H, R2 = NHC6H4SO2NH2-p; R1 = OH, R2 = CH:CHCOCO2H and IV
 The most effective in preventing the growth of C. albicans was III (15 .gamma./ml), followed by II (30 .gamma./ml) and I (100.gamma./ml).
 IT 27824-55-1
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
 (antimicrobial activity of)
 RN 27824-55-1 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-[1,4-bis(acetyloxy)-3-chloro-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 25 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:470645 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:70645
 TITLE: Histochemical detection of nonspecific esterases. I. Conditions for application of various naphthol-AS substrates and diazonium salts
 AUTHOR(S): Vadasz, Gy.; Posalaky, Zoltan; Bacsy, Erno
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Akad. Wiss., Budapest, Hung.
 SOURCE: Acta Histochem. (1967), 27(2), 331-8
 CODEN: AHISA9
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: German
 AB The conditions influencing the applicability of different naphthol-AS substrates and different diazonium salts for the histochem. demonstration of nonspecific esterases were examd. On application of 9 substrates and 3 diazonium salts of 3 usual compds. of the incubation soln. a total of 81 combinations was examd. The activity of the enzyme was influenced by all the conditions. The enzyme activity was mainly dependent on the substrate.
 IT 17093-69-5
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (in esterase detection)
 RN 17093-69-5 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthanilide, 5'-chloro-3-hydroxy-2',4'-dimethoxy-, acetate (ester) (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



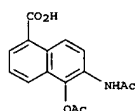
L7 ANSWER 26 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:93220 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:93220
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:17506b-h.17507a-f
 TITLE: Synthesis of aminohydroxynaphthoic acids having possible tuberculostatic action
 AUTHOR(S): Girardet, A.; Russo, N. Lo
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Lausanne, Fr.
 SOURCE: Helv. Chim. Acta (1966), 49(1), 471-81
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: French
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB Property of p-aminosalicylic acid, the following substituted 1-naphthoic acids were prepd. for testing: 5-hydroxy-8-amino (I), 5-hydroxy-6-amino (II), 7-hydroxy-8-amino (III), 5-amino-8-hydroxy (IV), and 7-amino-8-hydroxy (V). All are susceptible to air oxidn., but the Ac derivs. are stable. Each except II forms a lactone (or a lactam) when boiled with 2 N HCl. The starting materials were 1-amino-5-naphthalenesulfonic (Va) and 1-amino-7-naphthalenesulfonic acid (Vb), which gave, resp., via Sandmeyer reaction followed by KOH fusion 5-hydroxy-1-naphthoic (VI) and 7-hydroxy-1-naphthoic (VII) acids. These were coupled with diazobenzene, and the resulting acids, 5-hydroxy-8-phenylazo-1-naphthoic (VIII), 5-hydroxy-6-phenylazo-1-naphthoic (IX), and 7-hydroxy-8-phenylazo-1-naphthoic (X), were reduced by Na2S2O4 to I, II, and III, resp. IV was obtained from I by FeCl3 oxidn. to 1-carboxy-5,8-naphthoquinone (XI) followed by condensation with p-nitrophenylhydrazine (XII) and redn. of the resulting 5-(p-nitrophenylazo)-8-hydroxyl-naphthoic acid (XIII). V resulted similarly from III (oxidn. by dil. HNO3), the intermediates being 1-carboxy-7,8-naphthoquinone (XIV) and 7-(p-nitrophenylazo)-8-hydroxy-1-naphthoic acid (XV). Both the coupling and the condensation reactions were complicated by the instability of the peri-phenylazo isomers, which cyclized to cinnoline derivs. Thus, VIII cyclized spontaneously to 2-phenyl-3,7-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-7H-benzo[de]cinnoline (XVI). X cyclized only with hot dil. HCl, giving 2-phenyl-3,9-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-9H-benzo[de]cinnoline (XVII). Similarly, XI gave, in addn. to a 69% yield of XIII, 18% of the isomer 5-hydroxy-8-(p-nitrophenylazo)-1-naphthoic acid, which cyclized spontaneously to 2-(p-nitrophenyl)-3,7-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-7H-benzo[de]cinnoline (XVIII). XVI dissolved in boiling 10% NaOH with ring scission, and consequently was readily reduced to I. XVII was extd. from its mixt. with XVIII with aq. NaOH, and was reduced to IV. The nitrosulfonic acid from 22.3 g. Va, pptd. by salting out with NaCl at 0.degree., was purified by boiling with dil. aq. Na2S2O4 and again salting out. KOH fusion, first at 150.degree., finally at 260.degree., gave 60% VI, m. 236-7.degree. (dil. alc.); Et ester, 76% yield, m. 113.degree. (C6H6-petr. ether 1:1), b.p. 218-20.degree.. A soln. of 19 g. VI in 1200 cc. H2O contg. 40.8 g. NaOAc was treated at 20.degree. with 0.1 mole diazotized PhNH2; the pptd. red product contained 33% IX, which was isolated by repeated extn. with aq. Na2CO3, leaving the insol. XVI in 64% yield. This was increased to 90% thus: A soln. of 19 g. VI in 400 cc. contg. 12 g. NaOH was treated at 0.degree. with a soln. of 0.1 mole diazotized PhNH2, and the mixt. acidified with HCl, boiled, cooled, and the resulting red ppt. extd. with aq. Na2CO3 to remove approx. 74% IX. An aliquot of the residual XVI, crystd. from EtOH or AcOH, m. 202-3.degree..

L7 ANSWER 26 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
 IX, pptd. from the aq. Na2CO3 ext., m. 250-1.degree. (EtOH). A mixt. of 3.24 g. VI Et ester in 45 cc. EtOH and 6.1 g. NaOAc in 10 cc. H2O was treated at 60-70.degree. with a soln. of 0.015 mole diazotized PhNH2 to give 1.7 g. insol. XVI and 2.1 g. IX Et ester, m. 154-5.degree. (EtOH). XVI (27.4 g.) was refluxed with 200 cc. 10% NaOH until dissolved, the soln. filtered, dild. with 300 cc. H2O, and 53 g. Na2S2O4 was stirred in at room temp. to give I quant.; no org. solvent was found suitable for crystn. A portion was refluxed 0.5 hr. with excess 2N HCl, and the soln. filtered rapidly at the b.p.; the cooled filtrate gave 5-hydroxynaphthostyryl (XIX), brown-orange crystals, which sublimed partially without melting up to 278.degree.. XIX (5 g.) refluxed 2 hrs. with 100 cc. Ac2O gave 5-acetoxy-N-acetylnaphthostyryl (XX), m. 164-5.degree. (EtOH). A soln. of 2.7 g. XX in 100 cc. hot 10% NaOH was cooled and acidified with dil. HCl to ppt. 5-hydroxy-8-acetamido-1-naphthoic acid (XXI), m. 234-6.degree. (H2O). A suspension of 2 g. I in 40 cc. H2O, stirred with 15 cc. Ac2O and heated at 100.degree. until dissolved, gave XXI, m. 234-6.degree.. A soln. of 29.2 g. IX in 500 cc. H2O contg. 20 g. NaOH was treated with 53 g. Na2S2O4 to give II; no suitable org. solvent was found. A soln. of 2 g. II in 25 cc. H2O contg. 0.4 g. NaOH and a few mg. of Na2S2O4 was shaken vigorously with 2 g. Ac2O and heated 5 min. at 100.degree. to give 5-hydroxy-6-acetamido-1-naphthoic acid, m. 223-4.degree. (50% AcOH). II (5 g.) refluxed 1 hr. with 20 cc. Ac2O gave 5-acetoxy-6-acetamido-1-naphthoic acid, m. 236-7.degree. (dioxane). A soln. of 23.9 g. I.HCl in 200 cc. H2O contg. 24 cc. concd. HCl and 65 g. FeCl3.6H2O was stirred 3 hrs. at room temp., giving a quant. yield of XI, m. 205-10.degree. (decomp. 190.degree.). XI (0.3 g.) was heated with a mixt. of 5 cc. Ac2O and 0.5 cc. H2SO4 a few min. at 100.degree. to give 5,6-diacetoxy-8-hydroxynaphthoic lactone (XXII), m. 153.degree. (EtOH). A soln. of 1.6 g. XII in 35 cc. H2O contg. 5 cc. concd. HCl was added to a suspension of 2 g. XI in 40 cc. AcOH at 40.degree. and the mixt. kept 4 hrs. at room temp. to give 69% red XIII, m. 222-4.degree. (dioxane), and 18% XVII, m. 305-7.degree. (xylene). XIII (3 g.) was purified as the Na salt via concd. NaOH, and the regenerated XIII was heated with 70 cc. Ac2O contg. a little H2SO4 and the soln. cooled and poured into 200 cc. H2O. The slurry was heated to 100.degree. and cooled giving orange 5-(p-nitrophenylazo)-8-hydroxynaphthoic lactone, m. 232-3.degree. (EtOH). Purified XIII (6.7 g.) was dissolved in 500 cc. H2O contg. 6.5 g. NaOH, boiled, filtered, and the blue filtrate treated with 24 g. Na2S2O4 at 50-60.degree.. A color change from blue to red to light yellow occurred within a few min., and the soln. was filtered directly into 10% AcOH giving light red IV in 75% yield. IV (2 g.) was refluxed 0.5 hr. with 20 cc. Ac2O, the soln. poured into 100 cc. H2O and heated to 100.degree. giving putative 5-diacetylamino-8-hydroxynaphthoic lactone (XXIII), m. 181-4.degree.. The nitrosulfonic acid from 22.3 g. Vb was isolated by evapn. of the filtrate from the Sandmeyer reaction and the crude material was fused with KOH to yield 45% VII. To a soln. of 19 g. VII in 200 cc. H2O contg. 16 g. NaOH was added with stirring at 0-5.degree. a soln. of 0.1 mole of diazotized PhNH2; after stirring 0.5 hr. dil. AcOH was added giving a quant. yield of vermillion X, m. 238-40.degree. (dioxane). X was reduced to III with Na2S2O4. III was dehydrated to 7-hydroxynaphthostyryl (XXIV), m. >300.degree.. Refluxing 5 g. III with 100 cc. Ac2O for 2 hrs. gave

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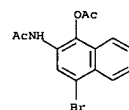
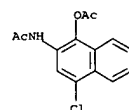
L7 ANSWER 26 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
7-acetoxy-N-acetylnaphthostyryl (XXV), m. 139.degree. (EtOH). XXV (1 g.) was warmed 5 min. at 60.degree. with 10 cc. 5% KOH, then the undissolved residue with 5 cc. 5% KOH at 100.degree. until dissolved; this stepwise sapon. gave 7-hydroxy-N-acetylnaphthostyryl (XXVII), m. 205-6.degree. (EtOH). III (1 g.) stirred in the cold with excess Ac2O and kept 0.5 hr. gave XXVI. To a mixt. of 100 cc. HNO3 and 100 cc. H2O 23.9 g. III.HCl was added portionwise during 1 hr. and the soln. stirred 2 hrs. to give orange XIV, m. 216-17.degree. (AcOH). A portion of XIV was boiled in dioxane with a mole-equiv. of .omicron.-phenylenediamine and the soln. let stand 15 min. to give citron-yellow quinoxaline deriv., m. 255-9.degree. (EtOH). XIV gave 5,7-diacetoxy-8-hydroxynaphthoic lactone, m. 131-2.degree. (EtOH). A suspension of 10.1 g. XIV in 200 cc. N HCl was stirred with a soln. of 7.8 g. XII in 150 cc. AcOH and the mixt. kept overnight to give 14 g. red XV, m. 284.degree.. A suspension of 3.37 g. XV in 100 cc. Ac2O was treated with a few drops of H2SO4 and let stand 15 min. to give orange 7-(p-nitrophenylazo)-8-hydroxynaphthoic lactone, m. 255-6.degree. (AcOH). XV was reduced to V in 80% yield. V was oxidized with acidified FeCl3 to XIV. V was dehydrated to give 7-acetamido-8-hydroxy-1-naphthoic lactone, m. 234-5.degree. (EtOH). IT 5385-99-9, 1-Naphthoic acid, 6-acetamido-5-hydroxy-, acetate (prepn. of)
RN 5385-99-9 CAPLUS
CN 1-Naphthoic acid, 6-acetamido-5-hydroxy-, acetate (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 27 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
cc. EtOH contg. 3 drops concd. HCl. IV with .omicron.-phenylene-diamine gave IV quinoxaline deriv., m. 233-4.degree. (benzene). V quinoxaline deriv. m. 252.degree.. Oxidn. of IV or V in pyridine soln. with KMnO4 gave phthalic acid, identified as phthalanil, m.p. and mixed m.p. 205-6.degree.. To a soln. of 200 mg. IV in 80 cc. AcOH contg. 6 cc. concd. H2SO4 was added dropwise 5 cc. 30% H2O2 during 1 hr. at 40.degree.. After standing 1 hr. at 40.degree., the soln. was concd. in vacuo to 10 cc. and dild. with 10 cc. H2O. The pptd. 1-phenyl-3-(o-carboxyphenyl)pyrazole-4-carboxylic acid (IX) m. 284-5.degree. (decomp.) (AcOH), yield 180 mg. Similarly prepd. was 1-(p-tolyl)-3-(o-carboxyphenyl)pyrazole-4-carboxylic acid, m. 300-2.degree.. A mixt. of 200 mg. IX and 200 mg. Cu powder was heated at 285-95.degree. for 10 min. at 5 mm. The sublimate gave 130 mg. 1,3-diphenylpyrazole (X), m. 84.0-4.5.degree. (dil. EtOH). M.p., mixed m.p., and ir spectra were identical with those of an authentic sample. Coupling of 500 mg. 5-bromo-3,4-benzotropolone with benzenediazonium chloride from 240 mg. aniline gave 150 mg. of an uncharacterized azo compd., C17H11O2N2Br, red, m. 160-1.degree.. Coupling of 500 mg. 5,7-dibromo-3,4-benzotropolone (XI) with benzenediazonium chloride from 185 mg. aniline gave 2-phenylazo-4-bromo-1-naphthol (XII), red, m. 178.5.degree.; yield, prepn. in AcOH soln. 140 mg.; yield in pyridine soln. 110 mg. 2-Phenylazo-4-chloro-1-naphthol (XIII), red, m. 160.degree., yield 29%; and 2-(p-tolylazo)-4-bromo-1-naphthol, reddish orange, m. 183-4.degree., yield 29%, were similarly prepd. The latter compd. showed no m.p. depression on mixt. with a sample prepd. by coupling 4-bromo-1-naphthol with p-toluene-diazonium chloride in pyridine soln. To a suspension of 100 mg. XII and 500 mg. fused NaOAc in 3 cc. Ac2O was added 300 mg. Zn powder in portions. Excess Ac2O was decompd. with H2O and the ppt. worked up to give 65 mg. 1-acetoxy-2-acetamido-4-bromonaphthalene, m. 232.degree. (EtOAc). XIII similarly gave 68% 1-acetoxy-2-acetamido-4-chloronaphthalene, m. 195-200.degree.. To a soln. of 500 mg. III in a mixt. of 20 cc. 0.4N KOH and 8 cc. pyridine was added dropwise (ice cooling) during 2 hrs. a soln. of 450 mg. K2S2O8 in 15 cc. H2O. After standing 3 days in an ice chest, 100 cc. concd. HCl was added. The pptd. product, on recrystn. from EtOH gave 210 mg. unchanged III (m.p. and mixed m.p. 147.degree.) and 150 mg. 5(?) -hydroxy-7-bromo-3,4-benzotropolone (XIV), yellow, m. 317-20.degree. after darkening at 180.degree.. A soln. of 300 mg. III Me ether in a mixt. of 15 cc. MeOH and 1.2 g. 50% KOH was kept for 10 hrs. at room temp. The mixt. was acidified with dil. HCl, concd., and the product worked up to give 165 mg. 6-hydroxy-7-methoxy-2,3-benzotropolone-H2O, m. 103.5-4.5.degree. (dil. EtOH). The anhyd. product (XV) was obtained by drying over P2O5 2 days. A soln. of 100 mg. XV in 2 cc. concd. HCl was heated in a sealed tube at 135-40.degree. 5 hrs. The soln. was dild. to give 65 mg. 6,7-dihydroxy-2,3-benzotropolone, m. 133.5.degree. (H2O). Bromination of 200 mg. XV in 2 cc. AcOH with 320 mg. Br gave an immediate pptn. of a reddish violet intermediate product. The whole was heated 1 hr. on a water bath and the mixt. dild. to give 4(?) -bromo-6,7-dihydroxy-2,3-benzotropolone, m. 198.5.degree. (EtOH). The intermediate product regenerated XV on heating in H2O. After standing overnight at room temp., a soln. of 300 mg. XI Me ether in 60 cc. MeOH contg. 1.2 g. 50% KOH was acidified with dil. HCl and evapd. to give 180

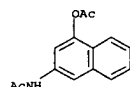
L7 ANSWER 27 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:43609 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:43609
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:8105d-h,8106a-f
TITLE: 3,4-Benzotropolone and related compounds. IV. Azo- and hydroxy-3,4-benzotropolones
AUTHOR(S): Ebine, Seiji
CORPORATE SOURCE: Saitama Univ., Urawa
SOURCE: Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan (1965), 38(12), 2029-34
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB cf. CA 57, 729g. A soln. of benzenediazonium chloride prepd. from 175 mg. aniline was added to an ice cold mixt. of 250 mg. 3,4-benzotropolone (I) in 25 cc. AcOH and 4.5 g. NaOAc in 13.5 cc. H2O and the mixt. stirred 1 hr. to give 120 mg. 5-phenylazo-3,4-benzotropolone (II), red, m. 148-50.degree. (Me2CO). When the coupling reaction was carried out in pyridine soln., a dark red tarry product was formed. Chromatography on silica gel in benzene soln. gave an unidentified azo compd., m. 171.5-2.5.degree.. in 14% yield. Similarly prepd. from 7-bromo-3,4-benzotropolone (III) in AcOH soln. was 28% 5-phenylazo-7-bromo-3,4-benzotropolone, brownish orange, m. 168-9.degree.. To an ice cold soln. of 500 mg. III in 15 cc. pyridine was added dropwise a soln. of benzenediazonium chloride from 240 mg. aniline. The ppt. formed on dild. with an equal vol. of H2O was filtered off to give 160 mg. 2-phenyl-2H-benz[gl]indazole-4,5-dione (IV), yellow, m. 251.degree. (EtOH). 2-(p-Tolyl)-2H-benz[gl]indazole-4,5-dione (V), orange yellow, m. 273.degree.. was similarly prepd. in 69% yield. The filtrate from IV was concd. in vacuo to a tarry residue which was dissolved in benzene. Chromatography on silica gel gave 45 mg. 2-phenylazonaphthol (VII), m.p. and mixed m.p. with an authentic sample 134.degree.. The filtrate from V gave no azonaphthol. The coupling of 500 mg. III with 1 equiv. diazotized p-anisidine in pyridine soln. gave 65 mg. 2-(p-anisylazo)-1-naphthol, red, m. 124.degree., and 30 mg. 2,4-bis(p-anisylazo)-1-naphthol, dark brown, m. 182.5.degree.. Similar coupling of 7-chloro-3,4-benzotropolone with benzenediazonium chloride in pyridine soln. gave a crude product which on chromatography in benzene soln. on silica gel gave 85 mg. VI, m.p. and mixed m.p. 134.degree.. IV and V on hydrogenation over Pd-charcoal gave leuco compds. which regenerated the original materials on removal of solvent and catalyst and exposure to air. A suspension of 100 mg. IV and 500 mg. fused NaOAc in 20 cc. Ac2O was treated with 300 mg. Zn powder. After the mixt. became nearly colorless, excess Ac2O was decompd. with H2O, the ppt. extd. with hot alc. and the ext. concd. to give 100 mg. 2-phenyl-4,5-diacetoxy-2H-benz[gl]indazole (VII), m. 191.degree. (EtOH). 2-(p-Tolyl)-4,5-diacetoxy-2H-benz[gl]indazole (VIII), m. 167-8.degree., was similarly prepd. in 77% yield. VII and VIII underwent hydrolysis and autooxidn. to regenerate IV and V when 10-mg. samples were heated with 1.5

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mg. Me 1-hydroxy-4-bromo-2-naphthoate, m. 120-1.degree. (MeOH). Reaction with diazomethane gave Me 1-methoxy-4-bromo-2-naphthoate, m.94.degree.. Ir data were given.
IT 5899-16-1, Acetamide, N-(4-chloro-1-hydroxy-2-naphthyl)-, acetate (prepn. of)
RN 5813-14-9 CAPLUS
CN Acetamide, N-(4-chloro-1-hydroxy-2-naphthyl)-, acetate (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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L7 ANSWER 28 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:416667 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:16667
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:2917e-f
 TITLE: Reactions of isomeric 1-chloro-2-methylthio-1,2-diphenylethanes with base
 Oki, Michinori; Kimura, Atsuko
 AUTHOR(S): Univ. Tokyo
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan (1965), 38(4), 682-3
 SOURCE: Journal
 DOCUMENT TYPE: English
 LANGUAGE: trans-Stilbene oxide and MeSNa in EtOH gave erythro-2-methylthio-1,2-diphenyl-1-ethanol (erythro-I), m. 74.degree., which with SOCl2 in CHCl3 gave erythro-1-chloro-2-methylthio-1,2-diphenylethane (erythro-II), m. 123.degree.. threo-I acetate m. 71.5.degree.; Threo-II m. 52.5.degree.. Refluxing erythro-II with N tert-BuOK in tert-BuOH for 12 hrs. gave only trans-stilbene. Similar treatment of threo-II gave .alpha.-methylthio-trans-stilbene; sulfone compd. m. 118-19.degree..
 IT 2765-13-1, Acetamide, N-(4-hydroxy-2-naphthyl)-, acetate (prepn. of)
 RN 2765-13-1 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-[4-(acetyloxy)-2-naphthalenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 29 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:468981 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:68981
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:12728h,12729a-c
 TITLE: Hydroxy derivatives of phenanthrene. III. 1,2-Phenanthrenequinone 2-oxime and 3,4-phenanthrenequinone 3-oxime
 Bogdanov, S. V.; Shibryaeva, L. S.
 AUTHOR(S): Zh. Obshch. Khim. (1963), 33(5), 1529-32
 SOURCE: Journal
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Unavailable
 LANGUAGE: For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 GI 1,2-Phenanthrenequinone refluxed 2 hrs. with
 AB cf. CA 59, 11483e. 1,2-Phenanthrenequinone refluxed 2 hrs. with
 HONH2.HCl and pyridine in EtOH gave, after treatment with H2O and NaOH, an insol. unidentified black solid; acidification of the ext. gave 65% orange 1,2-phenanthrenequinone 2-oxime (I), decompd. 167-8.degree.; purified via the K salt; the oxime was deep red, decompd. 176-6.5.degree.; K salt, red plates, sparingly sol. in EtOH or cold H2O; it failed to react with NaHSO3. Redn. of I with SnCl2 in EtOH gave 2-amino-1-phenanthrol, decompd. 317-18.degree.. 3,4-Phenanthrenequinone similarly gave 70% 3-oxime (II), orange, decompd. 164-5.degree.; K salt was sol. in EtOH.
 II was unaffected by NaHSO3, while SnCl2 reduced it to 3-amino-4-phenanthrol, isolated as HCl salt, difficulty sol. colorless plates, which with Ac2O in pyridine gave the diacetyl deriv., m. 198.5-9.5.degree.. I refluxed 26 hrs. with HONH2.HCl in pyridine and 90% EtOH gave 67% 1,2-phenanthrofuran, m. 171.8-2.5.degree.. II similarly treated 60 hrs. failed to react.
 IT 98364-45-5, Acetamide, N-(4-hydroxy-3-phenanthryl)-, acetate (prepn. of)
 RN 98364-45-5 CAPLUS
 CN Acetamide, N-(4-hydroxy-3-phenanthryl)-, acetate (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

